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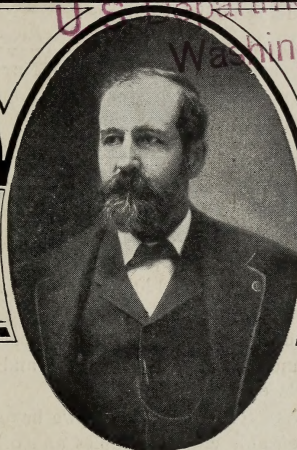
CRETE NURSERIES

CRETE, NEBRASKA

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

1909

Established in
Nebraska 1872



Thirty-seven Years
in Horticulture

Price List of Choice Grades of Nursery Stock

1909

The writer came to Nebraska in October, 1871, with the fixed purpose of engaging in commercial orcharding. While waiting for the orchards to attain bearing age, it seemed natural to engage in nursery work. Once entered upon this absorbing line of study, I have not found a stopping place.

The orchards have expanded from the eighty acres growing on the old farm by the addition of 40,000 additional trees in branch partnership orchards, extending from the eastern portion of Nebraska out through central Nebraska and up to within one mile of the Wyoming line.

A STARTER

With such intense interest did I enter upon a study of the particular methods necessary for success in Nebraska that the second season of my nursery experience saw me commissioned by the Burlington & Missouri railroad to raise, plant, and cultivate 750,000 forest trees along the north side of cuts to serve as snow breaks.

OUR COUPONS SAVE TEN PER CENT

THE BUSINESS GREW

The publicity attendant upon the success of this, my first contract, caused the business to increase so rapidly that we moved to Crete, establishing the office, packing shed, delivery grounds, and small fruit plantations within reach of quick express and freight service.

A tract of two hundred and forty acres near town was rented for a long term of years to provide space for raising additional trees..

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF TREES

During the operations of the timber claim law the Nursery raised and sold thirteen and one-half millions of forest trees in one season; a number sufficient to plant fifty rows of shade trees, eight feet apart in the row, across the state of Nebraska.

OLDEST NURSERY BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA.

Years went by and the other firms which had been in business when we began, discontinued or moved away. We now have the oldest nursery business in the state.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The original cherry orchard produced 700 bushels of cherries in one season, single trees produced at the age of eight years 120 quarts, and single trees produced at the age of eighteen years 100 quarts.

The apple orchard produced 13,000 bushels in one season. The home orchard produced a paying crop in the unfavorable year of 1907, and in 1908, from two-fifths of an acre, we picked 310 bushels of apples.

Having used power sprayers for twenty years, we have demonstrated that it is entirely practicable to grow profitable crops of apples and other fruits in Nebraska.

The Fruit Belt is still moving westward. Healthy young orchards in western Nebraska are producing fruit that is an inspiration. The branch orchard of David Hunter, at Sutherland, Neb., 317 miles west of Omaha, planted with Crete Nurseries' trees, has yielded six crops of cherries, plums and apples, four crops of peaches and is known 200 miles up and down the Platte, as the most successful orchard in the district.

The Ed Scriven orchard in Scotts Bluff county, twenty miles from the Wyoming line, supplied by Crete Nurseries, has borne fruit each season since the trees were four years old. This orchard rarely fails to give an abundant supply of fruit for family use and a surplus for sale.

Of 2,400 trees planted in one orchard in Custer county for which we selected the varieties, but twenty-seven were lost. These are but three of the thousands of bearing orchards we have supplied in all parts of the West.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS

Not from theory, but from actual fruiting of our trees in all parts of Nebraska, some of them under the most adverse conditions, we have come to believe that any man can raise fruit if he begins with—

1st—Carefully Grown Trees.

2d—Hardy Varieties Adapted to His Locality.

and follows with—

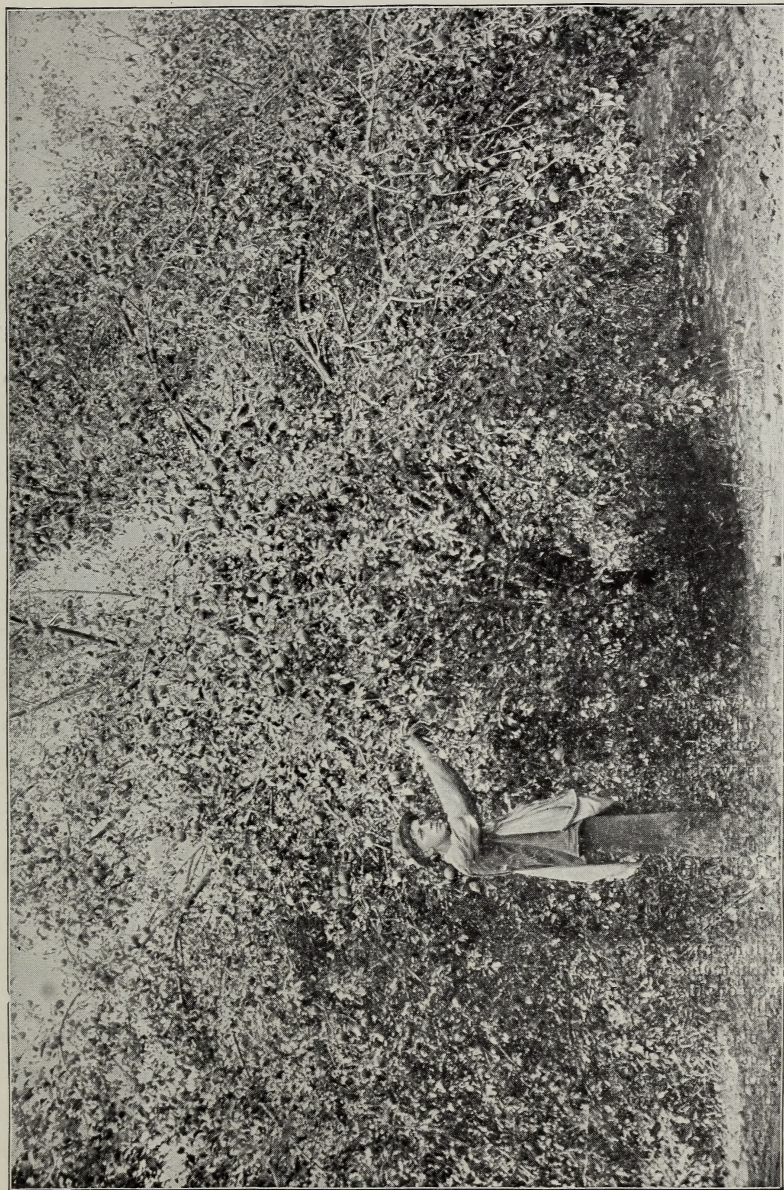
3d—Good Care.

Taking these points in inverse order,

DON'T ORDER FROM US

unless you intend to give your trees good care. Neglect kills more trees than any other cause. The results disappoint you, and do not increase our trade. Frankly, we do not seek the trade of the careless planter.

Is there a more pitiful sight than a tree dying for lack of care? Every tree, bush and shrub in this catalog is the result of thoughtful study and careful culture. We have done our part and urge you to do yours.



BY FORCE OF HEREDITY, OUR TREES, IF FAIRLY CULTIVATED, WILL YIELD ABUNDANT CROPS OF FRUIT—
SOUTHEAST ORCHARD—CRETE NURSERIES.

OUR COUPONS SAVE TEN PER CENT

A PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

Twenty-one years ago we engaged in planting timber claims on four year warrant-ed contracts. We assumed all the expense, risk and care incident to growing the trees, and enabled our patrons to secure patents on the land. We had 2,500 acres under cultivation at one time. We also planted contract orchards for farmers, doing all the work for three years.

The experience we gained was invaluable. We thoroughly learned Nebraska's peculiar requirements in every locality from east to west and from north to south. We are now engaged in planting large contract branch commercial orchards; many of them containing thousands of trees. They extend in thirteen divisions from the Missouri river to the Wyoming line, and from one mile of the corner of Cherry county down into southern Nebraska. Our success with these orchards has been wonderful. We secured exceptional stands and the trees came into bearing with a rapidity and fruitfulness that surprised and delighted our patrons. We are growing fruit in commercial quantities in far western Nebraska where it was formerly deemed impossible. We are succeeding abundantly where others have repeatedly failed.

Why?

HARDY VARIETIES AND CAREFUL CULTURE

Because our long experience enables us to recommend the proper varieties adapted to each locality, and the peculiar methods of culture that insure success.

I wish we knew how to emphasize this point so it would ring in the ears of every intending planter. Some varieties will succeed in Nebraska. Others will not. And of the two lists, the latter is by far the longer.

NEBRASKA IS PECULIAR

Varieties that succeed along the Missouri river fail in the western part of the state. Some kinds that do well in southern counties are not adapted to the northern. And a long list of the old favorites in the East and South are out of the question here.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE FREE

Probably 90 per cent of our customers ask us to select their varieties for them, feeling that we have had invaluable experience while growing up with Nebraska; in serving five consecutive terms as president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society; and in planting extensively in different localities under varying conditions.

Let us work together for success.

Extra Select Stock of Greatest Importance

Necessary to Read this to Understand Our Catalog

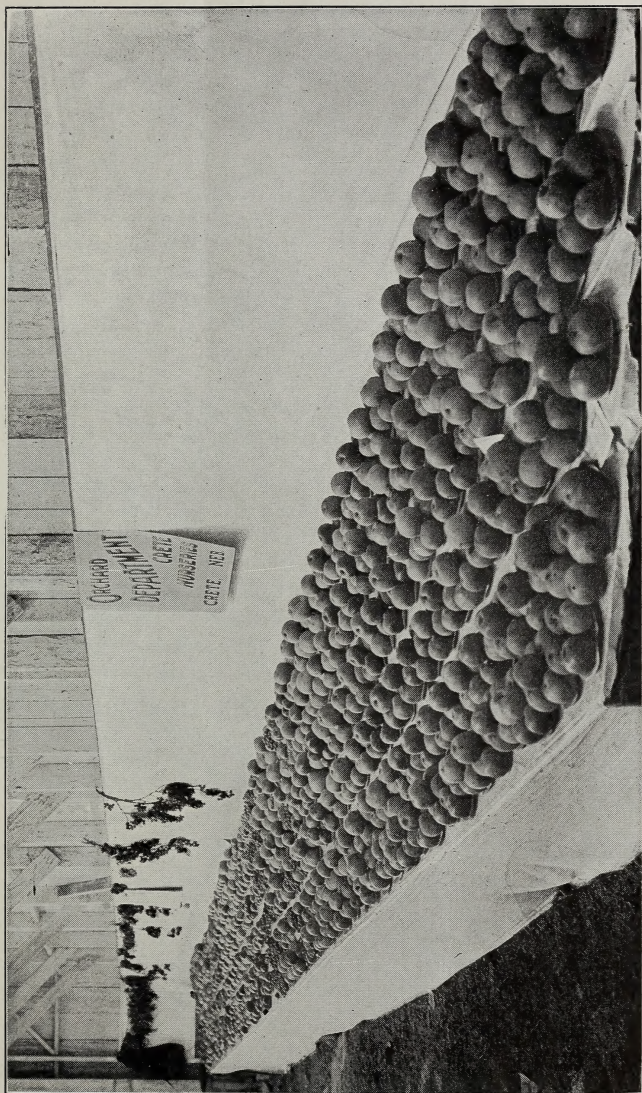
In a long nursery experience nothing has surprised us more than the idea some people have that cheap inferior nursery stock will do to plant. The desire we all have to buy as reasonably as possible is legitimate, but to buy cheaply at the expense of quality is folly.

You plant a tree not in the hope of raising fruit tomorrow, but in years to come. You expect to cultivate, prune and care for it. The work of planting, cultivating and bringing into bearing inferior varieties is just as great as that devoted to the planting of the best and most successful.

Our older orchards have been planted thirty-six years and they give promise of many years of continued fruitfulness.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

In planting a large number of successful orchards and millions of forest trees on contracts, we have found that the best and strongest trees are by far the most successful and desirable.



CRETE NURSERIES EXHIBIT AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR. OUR FRUIT WON 58 PREMIUMS; THE LARGEST NUMBER AWARDED TO ANY EXHIBITOR. MEDAL AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900; GOLD MEDAL AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, 1904. WE EXHIBITED EIGHTY-NINE VARIETIES OF FRUIT IN THE UNFAVORABLE YEAR OF 1907 AND 130 VARIETIES IN 1908.

"I am over 81 years old and have set out four orchards. I must say that the trees received from the Crete Nurseries are the finest I ever saw. They are all doing well."
Custer County. E. B. WEST.

Tree Breeding

The cheapest way to propagate apple trees for example, is to secure cions from blocks of young nursery stock where they can be cut rapidly. These young trees, however are like young children—their future quality and productive capacity are unknown.

We are cutting cions from the fruitful trees in our well known productive orchards. Why?

THE NEWEST HORTICULTURE.

Because trees can not only transmit hereditary traits like human beings; but by careful selection we can eradicate objectionable characteristics and build up better types.

From each one of many trees, we picked thirty bushels of fine apples. These trees were triumphs of horticultural skill, as Nebraska's famous steer, Challenger, was a triumph of scientific stock breeding.

The wisdom of propagating from trees of such wonderful capacity is at once apparent. Their tendency to extreme fruitfulness is transmitted to all their posterity. The same principle that makes it essential for farmers to perpetuate their best strains of stock, renders it imperative for nurserymen to propagate from their most productive trees.

"My trees bought of Crete Nurseries are already twice as large as those bought from another firm, although the others have been planted a year longer. The Crete trees have a peculiar vitality and hardihood that makes them outstrip all others. No one can sell me trees but the Crete Nurseries."
Custer County. C. WALL.

There is one infallible test by which you may know if nurserymen are supplying trees of the best possible breeding. Do they have orchards of their own? Are their orchards successful? Do they cut cions from selected trees in bearing orchards?

A WIDE LIST

We have over one hundred varieties of apples bearing in our orchards. We also market the product of many varieties of plums, peaches, cherries, and small fruits.

We are selecting to obtain strains of each variety combining three essential and desirable characteristics—**HARDINESS, VITALITY and FRUITFULNESS.** So we move forward, ever progressing toward the ideal type.

This Catalogue Describes Desirable Varieties Only

Every tree, bush and shrub in this list, is the best we have and worth the money.

"Nursery stock received today. The finest I have ever received in twenty years. They are well worth the price. Success to you."
Clay County. S. HUNZIKER.

This list has our reputation behind it. The stock is the product of thirty-six years' experience; is of extra quality, well branched, heavily rooted, and **WILL GROW and PRODUCE FRUIT.**

WE PRESERVE THE VITALITY.

Most nurseries dig their trees in the fall and pile them up in tree cellars with the roots more or less exposed to the drying effects of the air. We bury them completely in earth; root, body, and branch. It costs us about four times as much to follow this extremely careful method; but thirty-seven years' experience has proven that our thoroughly protected trees have **TWICE THE VITALITY** of trees piled up in root cellars.

We go to this added expense for your benefit. We appreciate its significance. Do you?



WONDERFULLY THRIFTY ORCHARD OF G. C. WHEELER, CHASE CO., NEB. 300 miles west of Omaha.
Planted with Crete Nurseries trees April, 1900. Note the scientific method of leaving the ground lower around the trees than in the center of the row to catch the moisture. Earth banked about the trunks for winter protection, but removed from the first two for photographic purposes.

Frequent Shallow Cultivation Retains Moisture

PREMIUMS AND MEDALS

The Orchard Department of Crete Nurseries has for years won numerous premiums at the Nebraska State Fair. In 1905 we won 58 premiums; the largest number awarded to any exhibitor. In the off year of 1907 we exhibited 89 varieties and won fifty premiums.

In 1908, we won 48 first premiums, winning all of the larger premiums in the fruit class.

We were awarded a **BRONZE MEDAL** for fruit at the **PARIS EXPOSITION** in 1900, and a **GOLD MEDAL** at **ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION** in 1904.

At the Columbian Exposition it was conceded that Nebraska apples had the best flavor. You are proud of the fact that Nebraska fruit ranks among the best in the world and we rejoice in the fact the **CRETE NURSERIES** can help you to produce it.

Apple Trees-Extra Select Stock

"Odors of apples! Trees bursting with bloom!
Is there so pungent, so rare a perfume?
Essence of sunshine, of dew and of rain,
Fragrance of flowers and spice of the plain.
Here's to the apple, our tastes vindicate!
The queen of the orchard, the pride of our state."

Fort Collins.

MRS. L. G. CARPENTER.

That the apple is king of fruits is evidenced not only by its general popularity, but by its marvelous productiveness.

In the frosty year of 1908, we picked 310 bushels of apples from a little less than two-fifths of an acre.

In another orchard, we gathered 27 bushels from one tree. The Duchess of Oldenburg apple one season yielded 280 bushels of hand picked apples on one quarter of an acre; the product selling for \$210.

Another variety gave an average yield for three years in succession at the rate of 1,500 bushels per acre; this on ground receiving special care. Entire orchards have yielded for us more than 400 bushels per acre.

In the David Hunter branch orchard, supplied by us, 318 miles west of Omaha, apple trees yielded one bushel and three pecks the fifth season after planting. John Blackburn in west central Nebraska picked and sold 604 bushels of apples for \$489; grown on 95 trees. At Mitchell, within twenty miles of the Wyoming line, Ed Scriven sold \$9.00 worth of Wealthy apples from a single tree in 1903 in spite of the sleet storm of April 29th that covered his trees with ice.

A GOOD RATE OF INTEREST

In good seasons the orchard returns take care of themselves. We have therefore selected the worst possible year for our example, as noted below:

Six and one-half acres of our orchard gave 2,500 bushels in a single season, and that during the drought year of 1894 when it was surprising that trees should produce any fruit. The 2,500 bushels sold for \$1,400, an average of \$216 per acre. Corn would require from fifteen to twenty years to produce as much money from one acre of ground. This crop, \$216 per acre, is more than 10 per cent interest on a valuation of \$200 per acre for ten years.

HARDY VARIETIES.

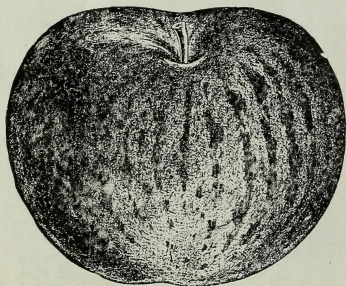
Ironclad Varieties for Northern and Far Western Planting.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Russian. Medium size, pale yellow, juicy, sub-acid. August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—Large; yellow with red streaks; very productive, perfectly hardy, best for cooking. August.

"The order was filled with accuracy and in good shape. Thank you for selection of stock.
Clay County.

LULU A. BEALL.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

The Greatest Care to Pack, True to Label

(Apple Trees Continued.)

WEALTHY.—Minnesota origin; very hardy and free grower; fine quality; very productive. October.

PATTEN'S GREENING.—Origin Iowa. Exceptionally hardy and productive. November.

LONGFIELD.—Russian. Bears young and freely. Medium size and fine quality. October

IOWA BLUSH.—Tree extremely vigorous. Fine flavor, medium size. January.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.—Wisconsin origin. Tree vigorous, healthy; continuous bearer. Fruit large to very large yellowish green. Late keeper. December.

JANET.—(Rawles Genet; Jentien; Never fail). Medium size, juicy, crisp, rich flavor. Prolific bearer. Blooms ten days later than most kinds and escapes late frosts. Plant freely of these. February to April. Single trees 34 years planted yielded 30 bushels in 1907.

McMAHON'S WHITE.—Large. Prolific bearer. White. Hardy. We won first premium on best 50 plates with this variety.

FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.

RED JUNE.—Reasonably hardy. Deep red with fine flavor. Size small. August.

SWEET JUNE.—Best summer sweet apple. Strong grower. August.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Large, flat, yellow with blush. Vigorous and free bearer. Good market sort. September.

BEN DAVIS.—Large, handsome; fair quality. Usually healthy. Productive.

WINECAP.—Medium size, deep red, good keeper. Moderate grower. Suffers from scab unless sprayed with Bordeaux.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Medium size. Bears young and profusely. Red striped; fair quality. December to January.

TREES THAT WILL PLEASE

Do not confuse our stock with less carefully propagated trees such as are often sold at a seemingly low price. Every tree is of such constitution, health and quality as will speak for itself on arrival, and bear fruit in years to come.

"First, I appreciate your promptness in sending the trees. Second, I appreciate the moderateness of your charge. Third, I appreciate most of all the very strong and choice trees you sent me. They are fine indeed." Hamilton County. I. R. BRANSON.

IRONCLAD VARIETIES.

Extra select grade, 5 to 6 feet. Each and every one a fine tree that will not fail to please. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN LIST

Extra select grade, 5 to 7 feet. Fine trees with our reputation behind them. 18 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen. \$15.00 per 100. 4 to 5 feet. \$1.75 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

For lighter sizes see Special Cheap List, page 32.



WEALTHY APPLE

All the stock that you sent us came through in fine condition. We took pains to plant it and I am sure we will get good results. The more I see of other stock, the more highly I think of the stock from the Crete Nurseries.

W. P. SNYDER, Supt. Experimental Station.

Crab Apples

EXTRA SELECT STOCK.

No trees are hardier, more durable, or more productive than crab apples. They serve a wide variety of uses in the making of preserves and jellies, and for canning purposes.

At Mitchell, within twenty miles of the Wyoming line, Ed Scriven marketed \$8.00 worth of Whitney No. 20 crabs from a single tree in spite of the ice storm of April 29th of that year.

WHITNEY NO. 20.—Large, more like a medium sized fine flavored apple. Good to eat as well as for canning and preserving. Yellowish green, red striped. A great bearer and very hardy. August.

One of our customers, Morris Stearly, Buffalo County, picked 19 bushels of Whitney from one tree in one season.

FLORENCE.—Hardy, productive, beautiful color. We can supply other varieties also.

Extra select grade, 5 to 6 feet. Our best. 20 cents each. \$2.25 per dozen.

Cherries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

Cherries are especially adapted to Nebraska. They come into bearing quickly, yield abundantly, succeed universally, and are so easily grown that no one need be without this, the most popular of fruits.

HARDY ROOTS

Our trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock which makes an exceptionally desirable root and does not sprout.

Our Extra Select trees commence bearing in two years.

"Am much pleased with the trees received two years ago. All are growing. The cherries bore excellent fruit last season. I will be glad to help advertise your nursery stock at any time."
Lancaster County, MRS. J. B. DAY.

One of our orchards yielded \$4.00 from single trees the sixth season after planting. At the age of eleven years single trees gave us three and one-half bushels, and eighteen years 100 quarts. We have raised single crops of 400, 500 and 700 bushels each.

In 1904 we raised one hundred and ten quarts of cherries on an eight-year-old tree.

EARLY RICHMOND.—The well known early red cherry. Ripens first. Very productive.

MONTMORENCY.—Ripens next. Not so productive as Early Richmond but larger size finer quality.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Late, black, last to ripen. Rich for canning. Subject to shot hole fungus east of North Platte.

Stick to these well tried thoroughly proven varieties. Let others experiment. Sweet varieties and Dukes will not succeed in Nebraska.

Extra Heavy Grade. (Special). We offer a few handsome six-foot trees, an inch or more in diameter, shapely and ornamental enough for lawn planting. These are splendid trees, commence bearing in one year, never fail to please. 50 cents each.

One year No. 1 trees, 35 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen. \$20.00 per 100.

A lighter grade, two year, 3 feet. 30 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen. \$15.00 per 100.



FUTURE HORTICULTURISTS PICKING CHERRIES IN OUR SEVEN-YEAR OLD CHERRY ORCHARD. THIS IS WORK THE CHILDREN LIKE. ORDER PLENTY OF CHERRIES. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR UNIVERSAL PLANTING.

"Last spring I ordered of you nursery stock amounting to \$20.00. The goods were received in first class shape and every one of the trees are growing. I am so well pleased that next spring I expect to give you another order and will recommend you to all my friends."

Dowes County, Neb.

ERNEST M. SLATTERY.

Plums

EXTRA SELECT STOCK.

The cultivation of plums is rapidly increasing. A family supply of this juicy fruit can be grown on a small space since they succeed best in a group or cluster where they can pollinize one another.

We have found it advantageous to mix several varieties so as to secure a continual supply of pollen during the blooming season.

TRIMMING.

The plum tree in Nebraska is vigorous in growth and requires cutting back each spring to prevent an overweight of fruit at the ends of long branches. Trimming back produces a stockier tree and prevents splitting.

FOR NORTHERN AND WESTERN PLANTING.

SANDOZ.—Northern Nebraska origin. Ripens early, hardy and productive. Particularly desirable for northern and western planting. Color, red.

DE SOTO.—Medium size, red, bears young and profusely. Hardy and very desirable.

HAWKEYE.—Very large, dark red, hardy and productive.

WOLF.—Large, dark red, fine for cooking and canning because free stone. Vigorous grower. Very hardy.

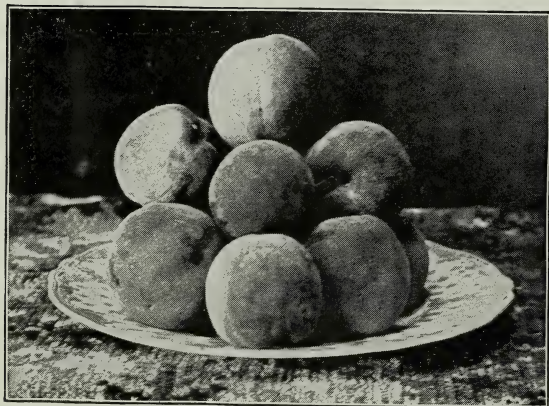
WYANT.—Purplish red. Large. Iowa origin. Excellent quality, hardy and very productive.

LOMBARD.—Violet red. Flesh yellow and juicy. A great bearer. Tree vigorous.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Purple. Medium size. Juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. First class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen.

Choice trees, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each. \$3.50 per dozen.

Peaches



THE WRIGHT PEACH

During the past twelve years no peach has come to the front like the Wright. Of all the peaches we have tested it stands unrivalled for hardihood. The fruit buds have endured 25 degrees below zero while the trees themselves have withstood 40 degrees below zero. This wonderful record makes it the King of Hardy Varieties for universal planting. In the trying season of 1903 when nearly all other fruit had been destroyed by the sleet storm it fruited abundantly 317 miles west of Omaha. In seven year old orchards in Lincoln County the Wright has fruited four times.

"Plum trees received yesterday in good shape. You are more than generous and I thank you very much." Douglas County. JOS. WILKINSON.

"Received the trees yesterday in good condition and just the kind I have ordered." Colfax County. MR. JOHN MACA.

PEACHES—Continued.

THE WRIGHT PEACH.—

5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, 50 for \$8.00, 100 for \$14.00.

4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$10.00.

3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$8.00.

Plant Peach Trees on high elevations in coldest positions to retard flow of sap and expansion of buds in winter and early spring. Can be grown as far west as Lincoln County and as far north as Blaine County. Peach trees succeed on poor land—on very rich land, trees make rapid growth, with possibly unripe wood.

VARIETIES.

MAYFLOWER.—Very early.

SALWAY.—Very late.

CHAMPION.—Large, creamy white, with red cheek. Sweet, rich, juicy. Free stone. Early September.

CROSBY.—Medium size; yellow, good quality; hardy. Free stone. September.

GREENSBORO.—Yellowish crimson; flesh white, juicy; of excellent quality. Free stone. August.

TRIUMPH.—Large; yellow, nearly covered with red. Early August. Cling. Hardy.

EARLY RIVERS.—Medium size; creamy white with delicate pink cheek; flesh melting and juicy with rich flavor. Free stone. July. One of the best early sorts.

ALEXANDER.—Tree vigorous and productive. Cling. July. One of the best.

Extra select Grade, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

Select Grade, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen.

Pears

Pears, like peaches, have a tendency to put on too much wood, and should be planted in the poorest soil and most exposed situations. Do not apply manure or other fertilizer, but use an abundance of coal ashes. A wagon load to each four trees is not too much.

"My peach trees ordered two years ago are ten feet high and the Wrights bore splendid last year. You will hear from me with orders early hereafter."

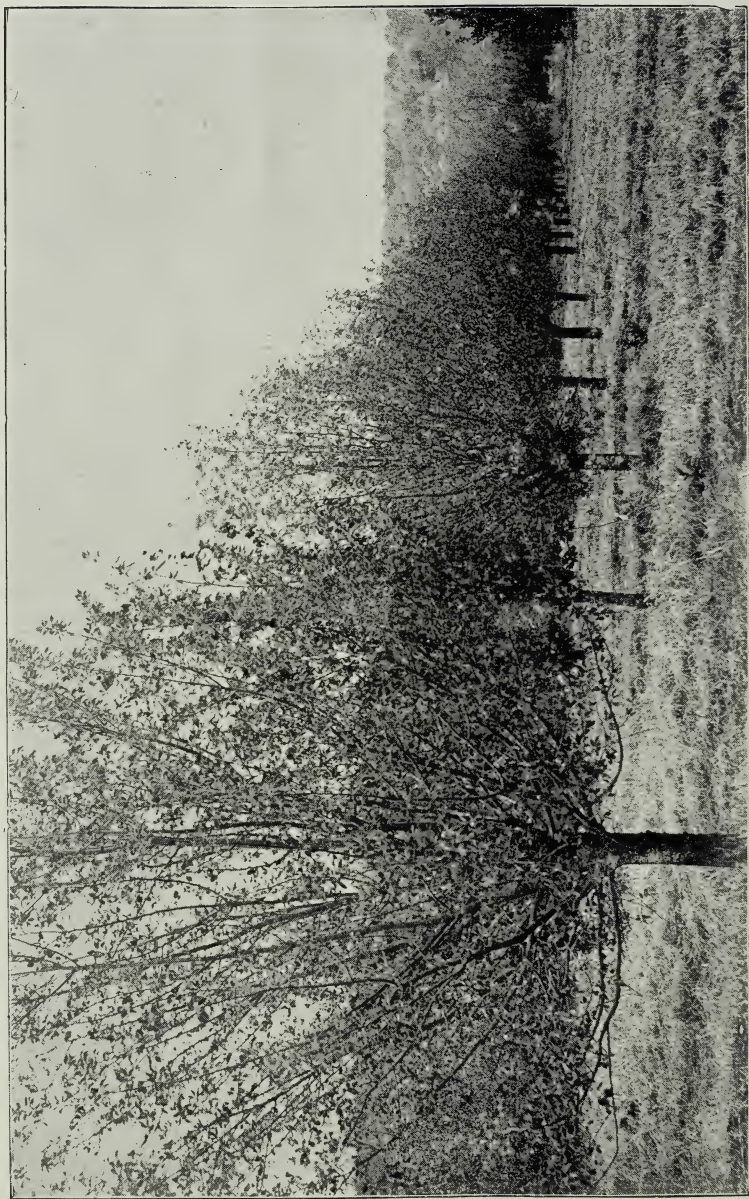
Seward County.

F. B. TIPTON.

"Trees were delivered at our door one week ago. They did not stop growing. We are pleased with all the stock received and many thanks for the coupon stock."

Cass County.

MRS. J. A. PHEBUS.



View of six-year-old pear orchard, Crete Nurseries. Early Bearing Varieties, Loaded to the Ground in Autumn of Sixth Year. Please notice—**Not** safe to give clean cultivation. Trees not cultivated less liable to blight.

PLEASE NOTICE OUR CASH COUPONS

PEARS—Continued.

THE WARNER LEADS.

Of the many varieties we have tested in thirty-six years, the Warner is by far the best. It has a remarkable history. Originally from Germany it fruited for seventy-five years in Pennsylvania before being brought to Ohio. There the tree from which we propagated our first stock fruited for seventy-five years in the door yard of the Warner family. Eighteen years ago we brought the variety to Nebraska.

One hundred and sixty-seven years of history. Years before the Declaration of Independence this fine pear was yielding its abundant harvests of juicy fruit.

ITS PECULIAR GROWTH

The wonderful hardihood of the Warner is largely due to the fact that it grows slowly, ripening its wood early. It is ready for winter when winter comes. Another strong feature is its remarkable freedom from blight.

Our parent Warner tree has given us eleven consecutive crops of fruit. It has never missed a crop since it began bearing. If you are fond of pears, the Warner will grow them for you.

Our first trees were sold at \$1.00 each. In order to encourage the planting of this, the best of all pears for Nebraska, we make the following offer:

Strong one year, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each. \$5.00 per dozen.

3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

If pear trees are intelligently handled, fruit can be grown almost every season. We have not failed in growing pears for many years. We find that to keep them from blighting, they must be grown under such conditions as will give them a slow, well ripened growth. That means that after the first two or three years, they should not be cultivated, or but very slightly. Our bearing pear trees have not been cultivated for many years. This compels them to make slow growth, to mature their wood in autumn and guards against that rank growth which invites blight.

The following varieties will be found quite reliable:

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large, juicy, rich. September.

SECKLE.—Yellowish brown. Fine grained. Fruit small, but fine quality. September.

ANJOU.—Large, rich flavor. October to January.

KIEFFER.—Vigorous grower. Should be pollenized by other varieties. Large; best for cooking. October.

DUCHESS DE ANGOULEME.—Very large. Excellent quality.

Plant the Duchess in dwarf form only. The other varieties succeed best when grown as standards.

First class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each. \$5.00 per dozen.

3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen.

"My experience with your trees has been entirely satisfactory; will probably be down and see you in next thirty days, as I desire to make a contract for about eight or ten thousand trees." Furnass County. J. L. SIMS.

"The trees arrived here in fine condition. I am very much pleased with the quality of the trees." Colorado, 1908. J. MADSEN.



VINEYARD PLANTED WITH STRONG, WELL ROOTED VINES.

Mr. J. W. Walker, foreman, is showing fruitful vines in one of our vineyards. To secure best results, plow deep, fertilize, plant strong vines, cultivate, spray with Bordeaux.

"Two years ago I purchased 100 grapevines of you. You sent me 108; 107 grew. Some vines had five bunches of grapes the same season of planting. I wish to purchase more trees and vines from you the coming spring."
Harlan County.

JOHN B. YARNELL.

Grapes

"Of grapes grown on Nebraska's sward
I've had my fill complete;
For which I'm pleased to thank the Lord
And nurseries at Crete."—Bixby in State Journal.

EXTRA SELECT VINES

The grape is one of the quickest and surest of small fruits. It can be planted anywhere, and hillsides, unsuited to other crops, make good vineyards. Enriching the soil with manure or any other fertilizer produces the finest fruit.

PRUNING AND COVERING.

No other fruit requires so severe pruning as the grape. Cut off three-quarters of the new wood each fall, leaving but five or six buds on each new lateral. During November cover the vines with earth, or straw and earth, as a winter protection.

AN ABUNDANCE OF ROOTS.

The vines we offer are not light stock such as could be sent by mail. The tops are well developed, with strong, healthy buds. The roots are long and heavy. Vines so equipped sometimes fruit the first season.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING"

In the dry season of 1904 we marketed from our successful and productive vineyards forty-five hundred and fifty baskets; a yield which amounted to about \$136 per acre. Have never had a complete failure in nineteen years.

MOORE'S EARLY.—The earliest black grape. Large, with delicious flavor.

WORDEN.—Black, ripens after Moore's Early. A fine flavored seedling of and improvement upon the Concord.

CONCORD.—Black, ripens after Worden. Most popular, most productive of all.

EMPIRE STATE, NIAGARA and ELVIRA, ripening in the order named, are the hardest white varieties.

Grapevines are graded into five grades, from Extra Select 2 year to 2d class 1 year. Below these grades the culls are sometimes offered at \$2.00 per 100. We offer nothing but Extra Select and Select, the highest of the five grades.

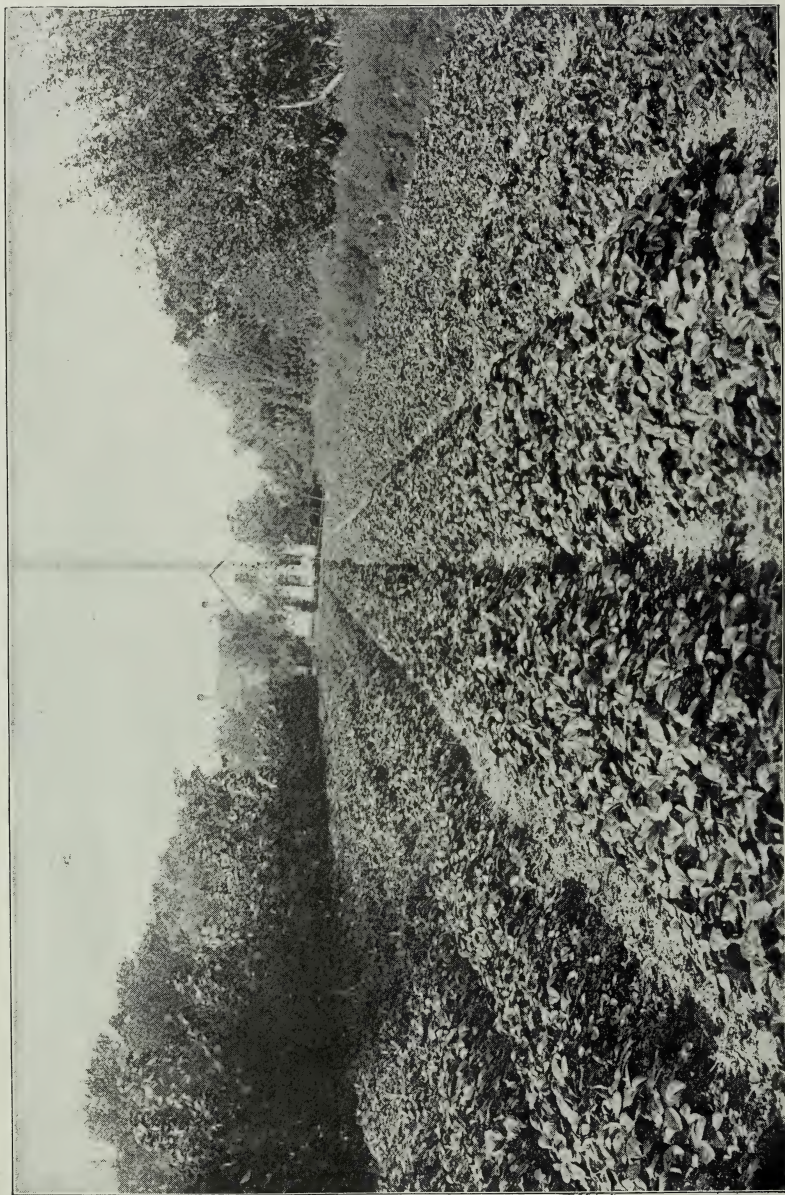
Extra Select Grade, 2 year Concord, \$1.00 per dozen.

Select Grade, Concord, 75 cents per dozen.

All other varieties, Extra Select 2 year Grade, \$1.25 per dozen.



WORDEN (Black)



ONE OF OUR NUMEROUS STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS. ROWS THREE AND ONE-HALF FEET APART, CULTIVATED WITH TWO HORSE CULTIVATORS. FRESH, VIGOROUS, WELL ROOTED PLANTS FOR OUR SPRING OF 1909 TRADE. PLANTED IN APRIL. PHOTOGRAPHED SEPTEMBER OF SAME SEASON.

"Nursery stock has arrived in fine condition. Am surprised at the thriftiness of the stock sent me. Please accept my sincere thanks."

Omaha, 4-30, 1908.

J. L. ALVISON.

Strawberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK.

A strawberry grower who raised twenty-five millions of plants last year remarked recently: "There is more gold to be found in the strawberry bed than in any other small fruit." Certain it is that nothing gives such quick and satisfactory returns with so little care as strawberries. They are the earliest fruit to ripen, and with a proper selection of varieties one may have a continual supply of this luscious fruit for a month or six weeks.

PLANT THEM IN THE SPRING.

Strawberries should always be planted in the spring. Summer and fall planting is unsafe and unsatisfactory in Nebraska.

OLD OR UNFERTILIZED PLANTS.

Don't get plants from your neighbor's old bed. We urge this upon you, not because we have plants to sell, but for two very important reasons.

1.—Strawberries are of two classes, staminate and pistillate. Pistillate varieties must be fertilized to produce fruit. The pistillate are most productive when rightly pollinized.

In nine cases out of ten your neighbor does not know which of his plants are staminate and which are pistillate. We have often seen plats of fine, healthy plants taken from old beds destitute of fruit because of lack of pollenization.

2.—Strawberry plants deteriorate after three years. The older the plants the smaller and more inferior the fruit. Your friend is really doing you no kindness in giving you plants from his old bed.

SIZE OF STRAWBERRY BED.

Many persons believe a hundred or two plants sufficient for a family supply, having little idea of how small a plat that number will plant. When one reflects that an acre holds 14,000 plants set one foot apart, three feet between rows; and that five hundred plants only fill one twenty-eighth part of an acre, it is apparent that at least 500 to 1,000 plants should be set to furnish an ample family supply. The cost is very slight.

Pistillate kinds—Warfield, Crescent.

In staminate varieties Senator Dunlap is hardiest and most productive.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety. One of the best for universal planting. Bright red, good size, excellent quality.

WARFIELD.—Plant with the Dunlap. Its great beauty, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with the Crescent and is superseding that variety as a reliable market sort.

We are careful to send out a sufficient number of staminate plants to pollinize the pistillates. Strawberry plants should be shipped by express separate from freight orders.

Fine, thrifty young plants; our very best, \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 500; \$7.00 per 1,000.

"Stock arrived in good shape. Set them out next morning. We are proud of them and grateful to you"

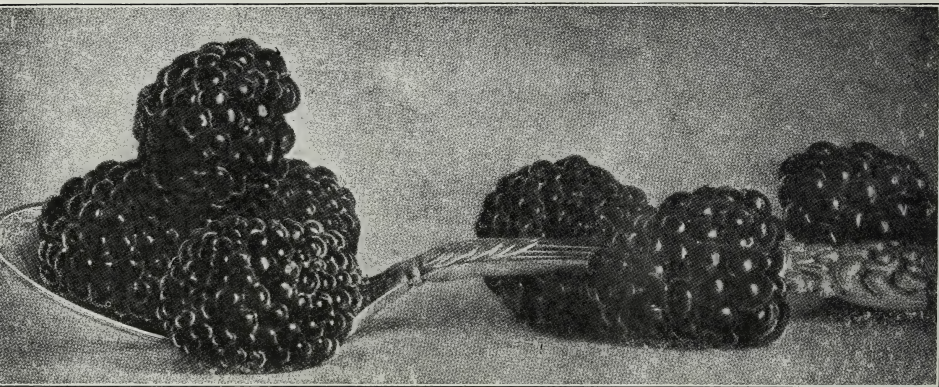
Custer Co.

W. E. MATTHEWS.

Raspberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK.

WILL BEAR FRUIT THE FIRST SEASON.



CUMBERLAND

Probably the average planter fails to grow a smaller percentage of raspberry plants, as ordinarily received, than of any other class of stock. This is due to the fact that the black cap raspberry propagates from tips of the cane of the present season's growth. These tips, accidentally covered by a little soil, as in Nature's plan, or purposely covered with two inches of soil by the planter, form a little mass of fine, fibrous roots at the extreme tip of the cane. When these plants are dug, tied up and shipped to the intending planter, they have perhaps ten or twelve inches of the old cane. The intending planter plants these the same as he would any other tree or plant; forgetting that under Nature's method, these tips were grown at a depth of perhaps not more than an inch or two below the surface. If planted four inches deep, as they would be very likely to be in the hands of the average planter, and then perhaps a rain crusts the ground, or the plant may not be strong enough to force its way through four inches of earth, the plant is lost.

To guard against serious losses in the ordinary method of planting the black cap plants, we are adopting the policy of growing them one year longer. These delicate tip plants, transplanted in the nursery row and grown one year longer, become strong, vigorous plants with a good root system.

They are almost certain to bear a little fruit the first season, and quite certain to grow with reasonable care. Those who enjoy this rich fruit—and who does not?—can now, by using plants of this character, plant with success, and they will find the raspberry can be grown as readily as any other fruit.

Of the numerous varieties claiming attention from the public, we are prepared to send out the following this season:

CUMBERLAND.—Black cap, largest raspberry known, fruit frequently 7-8 to 15-16 inches in diameter. The plant is vigorous and productive, strong grower, reasonably hardy, one of the most profitable black caps both for home and market use.

Many planters enjoy the red varieties and among these, **THE KING** is one of the most desirable, and we can furnish this variety in strong transplants, vigorous plants that will bear fruit the first season.

These strong, vigorous, transplanted plants, both of Cumberland, black cap, and The King, the red variety, we can supply at the low rate of \$1.00 per dozen, 50 plants for \$3.00 and \$5.00 per hundred.

Blackberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

The secret of raising blackberries successfully is the straw mulch. Cultivate the plants the first summer. In the fall surround them with a straw mulch two feet deep. Let this remain on the ground and add to it every winter as it settles.

During the summer this mulch holds the moisture, keeping the ground underneath moist and cool. It also prevents the growth of weeds. In the winter it protects the plants.

Many of our customers are raising an abundance of blackberries by this method where previously they failed. Our own plantation handled in this manner is yielding at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

SNYDER.—The best known and most universally planted blackberry of all. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Extra Select plants, **.75 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.**

MERSEREAU.—A fine, new, midseason berry. Very productive, hardy, and of great size. A great acquisition. Do not fail to include some of these delicious berries in your order.

Extra Select Plants, **\$1.00 per dozen.**



MERSEREAU BLACKBERRIES

Currants

EXTRA SELECT BUSHES.

Our currants are not slips or cuttings that could be sent by mail, but are fine, heavy bushes, that commence bearing the second year.

VICTORIA.—A late, red currant of good quality. Especially esteemed by western growers.

WILDER.—A fine new currant. Bunches and berries of large size. Bright red color, splendid quality.

Each variety, **.75 per dozen.**

Gooseberries

EXTRA SELECT BUSHES.

As in the case with currants, our gooseberries are heavy, well rooted, two-year-old bushes, that commence bearing the second year.

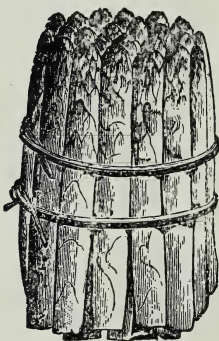
HOUGHTON.—The well known red gooseberry, productive and of good quality.

DOWNING.—The best gooseberry of all. Berry very large; and of light green color.

A handsome, productive bush. Berries hang thick in close rows underneath.

Extra Select Grade. Fine heavy bushes. Houghton, \$2.00 per dozen. Downing, \$2.50 per dozen.

The supply of gooseberry bushes in the United States is very short this season. Hence higher prices.



Asparagus and Rhubarb or Pie Plant

It requires about 100 asparagus and 25 rhubarb plants for a family supply. We send the best.

Asparagus, \$2.00 per 100. Rhubarb, \$1.00 per dozen roots.

“Your trees arrived and are above expectation.”

Phelps County.

FRANK R. ANDERSON.

“The pear trees ordered through Mr. Kimberly came in good order. They are all starting in fine shape. If we buy more trees, we shall esteem it a privilege to send the order to you.”

Butler County.

JAS. V. WOOD.

“I wish to know on or about what time your representative expects to be in this section. My reason for asking is that the stock you sent me was what I should call extra good, and now my neighbors want some too.”

Cheyenne County.

RALPH HYLAND.

“I received my trees in good condition and they are the best I ever had and I am well pleased with them.”

Lancaster County.

A. J. JOHNSON.

“My orchard has started people to planting trees. I recommend you to any man wanting to buy trees. I know you won't sell a man trees that are not adapted to this country, and that is the main thing.”

Keith County.

G. J. HOLCOMBE.

“Your shipment of catalpa and pear trees received all O. K. in good condition and gospel count, also the complimentary Wright peach for which we thank you.

Cass County.

O. A. DAVIS.

“The trees received were first class in every respect, and I see no reason why they should not all grow.

Pratt, Wyo., 5-3, 1907.

YORICK NICHOLS.

ELM.—Everyone is familiar with the elm. Its hardihood, its fine spreading branches and above all its durability, make it the most desirable of shade trees. The grand and venerable old elm under whose protecting shade Washington took command of the Continental Army is still standing in Cambridge.

If you wish to plant a tree which shall not only be a source of pleasure to yourself but to future generations, plant the elm. We offer it in sizes to suit everyone.



Elm trees planted along the street in front of Crete Nurseries Office and packing grounds. These trees are from 75 to 81 inches in circumference. Spread of branches 50 feet.

Ornamental Trees

Carefully grown stock. Nothing can take the place of fine shade trees in improving property. The list below has been carefully trained in the nursery; are straight, smooth and evenly branched. They are especially adapted to lawn and street planting.



CATALPA SPECIOSA TREE, CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Notice the erect character of the true *Catalpa Speciosa*. This tree in its native forests grows to the height of 50 to 60 feet, and oftentimes attains to a diameter of 3 feet or more.

At the St. Louis Exposition Catalpa Speciosa railway ties were shown which had been in use in railroad bed 30 years. The Catalpa has been found to endure in the old frontier stockades and as good gate posts for a very long period. The writer has seen sections of fence rails which had endured 40 years and were still sound.

This tree is one of the easiest of all to transplant. It should be planted freely for the purpose of growing fence posts, telephone poles and railway ties. Perhaps this is the most promising variety of timber for commercial planting in Southern Nebraska.

This very valuable variety has suffered in reputation by the unfortunate behavior of the Catalpa Bignonioides. (The Bignonioides) is more spreading in its habit of growth, blooms at a different season and should be planted south of the southern line of Kansas. The Catalpa Speciosa, however, is hardy at Davenport, Iowa, and as far west as Denver.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—Ten to twelve feet, 50 cents.

Nine to ten feet, 40 cents.

Eight to nine feet, 35 cents.

Seven to eight feet, 20 cents.

ELM.—Nine to ten feet, 50 cents.

Seven to eight feet, 35 cents.

Six to seven feet, 25 cents.

Five to six feet, 15 cents.

Three to five feet, 10 cents.

SOFT MAPLE.—One of the handsomest of all shade trees, regular in outline, with beautiful leaves. Hardy and rapid in growth. We offer choice, smooth trees well suited to lawn, street or park planting.

Ten to twelve feet, 60 cents.

Seven to eight feet, 20 cents.

Six to seven feet, 15 cents.

BOX ELDER.—Three to 4 feet, 5 cents.

LINDEN.—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with rich green foliage and fragrant flowers. Symmetrical in growth. Very choice.

Seven to eight feet, 40 cents.

Six to seven feet, 30 cents.

NORWAY MAPLE.—Seven to eight feet, 40 cents.

NORWAY POPLAR.—Five to six feet, 20 cents.

CAROLINA POPLAR.—Ten to twelve feet, 40 cents.

Three feet, 5 cents.

Sold out on other sizes of Poplar.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—Seven to eight feet, 40 cents.

Six to seven feet, 30 cents.

ASH.—Native, 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents.

THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW.—Nine to ten feet, 40 cents.

BLACK LOCUST.—Four to five feet, 5 cents.



TREES MUST BE TRIMMED WHEN PLANTED.

The proper way. From left to right of photo. Whitney crab trimmed. Extra Select Ironclad apple not trimmed. The same trimmed. Select Grade apple trimmed. Extra Select cherry trimmed. The same not trimmed. Extra Select yearling cherry trimmed. Peach yearling cherry not trimmed. Peach, 6 to 7 feet, trimmed. Extra Select yearling cherry trimmed. Peach 6 to 7 feet and 5 to 6 feet not trimmed. Extra Select plums, trimmed and untrimmed.

Forest Trees

STRONG, HEAVY SEEDLINGS.

ELM.—Eighteen to 24 inches, \$1.00 per 100.

BOX ELDER.—Four to six inches, 50 cents per 100; \$2.00 per 1000.

SOFT MAPLE.—One to two feet, 50 cents per 100.

ASH.—Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.00 per 100.

Two year, eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.25 per 100.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.00 per 100.

Plant for shelter belts and to feed the birds.

COTTONWOOD.

Years ago, when lands in the eastern part of Nebraska were cheaper than now, cottonwood trees could be secured along the rivers at very low prices. Now that farm lands are higher in value, low lands along the rivers are turned into pastures and many of the young cottonwood trees are often times destroyed by grazing stock.

During the past two years, there has not been enough cottonwood procured from the rivers to supply the demand. Mindful of this, we have the past month, made a special effort to dig and bury a quantity of fine, young cottonwood plants for sale and we have about 100,000 to offer.

Plants twelve to eighteen inches, 50 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Plants two to three feet, \$1.00 per hundred, \$8.00 per 1,000.

HONEY LOCUST.—Our experience in planting more than 7,000,000 trees on timber claim contracts on western prairies has developed the fact that the honey locust will endure more drought when planted on elevated, dry table lands than any other tree. We have sold several car loads of honey locust posts from trees of our own planting. We can supply a few thousand, heavy 2-year-old, two to three feet, at \$2.00 per 100.

Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per 100. 12 to 18 inches 75c per 100.

We recommend these for planting on high table lands, or other dry locations.

BLACK LOCUST.—The supply of black locust is entirely exhausted. We do not think there are 10,000 plants for sale in the states of Nebraska, Kansas or Iowa.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—We have planted some 2,000,000 of these trees on contracts. We gather the seed from trees of our own planting. We believe our strain of seed to be the Speciosa, or hardy variety. The demand for this tree has been very heavy this fall and most nurseries are already sold out. We have only a few thousand to supply.

Plants twelve to eighteen inches, 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Plants fifteen to twenty inches, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Plants two and one-half to four feet, two years old, \$1.50 per 100.

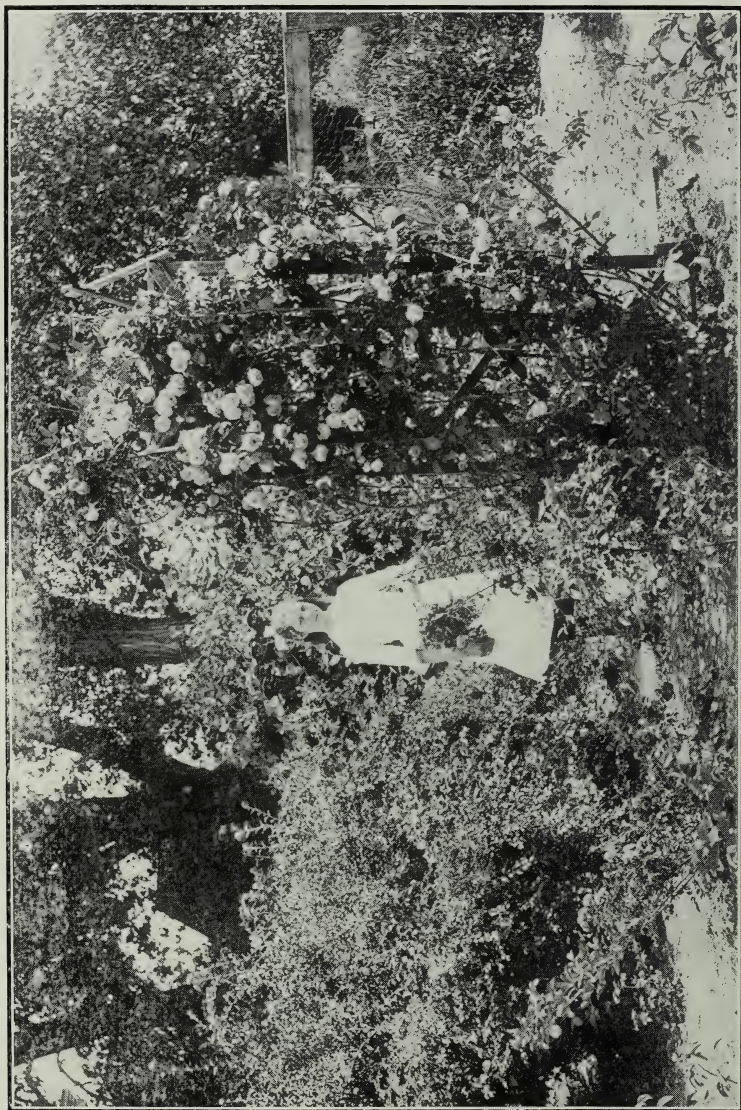
RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW.—Very valuable for securing a quick, dense wind break.

One row of R. G. Willow will check wind and snow as effectively as three or four rows of ash. We quote them as follows:

Plants two to three feet, \$2.00 per 100.

Plants three to four feet, \$3.00 per 100.

Plants four to six feet, \$4.00 per 100.



ESTHER STEPHENS IN HER MOTHER'S GARDEN SPIREA VAN HOUTTII AT
HER RIGHT.

Roses

Heavy Two-Year-Old Bushes.

These are very different from the tiny roses sent out from greenhouses which require extreme care. Our roses are all grown in the field where they are cultivated like corn. In this manner they become thoroughly inured to out-door culture.

We send them out as fine, heavy, well developed bushes, that often blossom freely the first summer.

"I am very much pleased with the trees received of you as well as plants; particularly fifty hardy roses ordered last year, all of which lived and bloomed splendidly the same season."

Seward County.

F. P. TIPTON.

SOIL PREPARATION.—Spade to a depth of twenty inches an area large enough to contain the number of roses or shrubs desired. Mix in fine, old manure thoroughly and make the whole very fine. After planting be sure to maintain a mulch of fine soil by frequent cultivation. Water abundantly, but underneath the surface. Otherwise the surface will soon bake.

WINTER CARE.—The roses we offer will stand out over winter and do not require taking up. Protect the roots with ample mulching, using fine, old manure, leaves or hay. It is best to tie up even hardy roses before winter sets in. A little care will render them perfectly safe.

BALTIMORE BELLE.—Pale blush; nearly white. A climber.

PRAIRIE QUEEN.—Bright pink; very hardy. A climber.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Deep crimson. Most popular climber grown. Blossoms in clusters of five to twenty-five.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—In general habit closely resembles the Crimson Rambler. Beautiful shell pink. Clusters of thirty to forty flowers. A decided acquisition. A climber.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Best hardy white rose; especially good for cemetery planting.

MARGARET DIXON.—White, with pale flesh center; fragrant, perpetual.

PAUL NEYRON.—Largest pink rose grown. Very double and often six inches in diameter. A prolific bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink. Strong, upright grower.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Best and most popular velvety dark red rose.

ULRICH BRUNER.—Large, crimson. One of the best.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Deep rose. Profuse bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER.—Bright rose. Carmine center.

PRICES.—Large, heavy, two-year-old bushes, ready to blossom. Crimson Rambler Dorothy Perkins, 30 cents each. All others, 25 cents each.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Twelve roses, or roses and shrubs, your own assortment, for \$3.50, and the popular beautiful Crimson Rambler free.

Ornamental Shrubs

"I wish to thank you for shrubs sent with my order. All are growing and I hope in due season to gather flowers from them" Buffalo Co. EDW. CRONAU.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII.—Beautiful, hardy, will grow anywhere. Fine, large, heavy bushes ready to blossom abundantly at once, four years old, 40 cents. Strong two year bushes, 30 cents.

FLOWERING ALMOND.—Red or white, 30 cents.

SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE.—Very hardy, in bloom from June to November, 30 cents.

HYDRANGEA.—One of the best shrubs for late summer and autumn blooming. Hardy. 30 cents. Four to five foot tree from 50 cents

PAEONIES.—Assorted. Very hardy and desirable. Red, white and pink. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SNOWBALL.—Very hardy and easily grown. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 25 cents, two to three feet, 35 cents.

Three to four feet, very large bushes, 50 cents.

SYRINGA.—Hardy, white flowers. 30 cents.

LILAC.—Purple. Two to three feet, 30 cents each

White. Two to three feet, 30 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.—Virginia Creeper, very hardy, 25 cents each.

PURPLE LEAF BARBERRY.—Foliage and berry of a reddish purple. Fine as single shrubs or particularly beautiful as an ornamental hedge. Very hardy. Two to three feet, for lawn planting, 30 cents each.

Purple Leaf Barberry for hedging, twelve to eighteen inches, \$8.00 per 100.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.—Best ornamental hedge, twelve to eighteen inches, \$8.00 per 100.

Those who desire an ornamental hedge of privet should use *Ligustrum Ibo*, much harder than either the California privet or the Privet *Amurinsis*. We have these in fine plants. This privet carries beautiful, green foliage and will be found very attractive for those who desire an ornamental border or dense hedge.

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA.—Twelve to fifteen inch, \$5.00 per 100.

CORNUS SIBERICA.—Red Dog-wood, 35 cents.

This shrub carries a brilliant, carmine color, very attractive in winter.

CLEMATIS.—Jackmanii, purple, 50 cents

Clematis Ramona, Lavendar, 40 cents.

Clematis, Paniculata, white, 25 cents.

Clematis Paniculata blooms profusely late in the season and is useful for covering porches or summer houses.

Evergreens

The roots of the evergreens contain resinous sap; this on exposure to the sun, air or wind, hardens, and does not again liquify. That an evergreen should be fresh and bright in the top is not always sufficient. The roots should have been handled with such care as to retain all of their original strength and vigor. The roots of an evergreen require a great deal more care than the roots of deciduous trees. We suggest therefore that in handling evergreens of the size of two feet, and upward, it would be far better to purchase those which we describe as "balled in earth."

In digging these, the workmen take the burlap to the nursery row. The trees are dug with a quantity of earth on the roots, and this earth is sewed up in burlap. The roots of the trees are thus protected from exposure to the air and such trees may be transplanted with confidence.

The small sizes can be packed in boxes in earth, or heavily packed in moss with safety.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE.—Three to four feet, balled in earth, \$1.50

Two to three feet, balled in earth, \$1.00.

Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$4.00 per dozen.

Twelve to eighteen inches, \$3.00 per dozen.

BALSAM FIR.—Four to five feet, balled in earth, \$1.50.

Three to four feet, balled in earth, \$1.00.

Two to three feet, balled in earth, 75 cents.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE.—Two to three feet, balled in earth, \$1.00.

Eighteen to twenty-four inches, boxed in earth, \$6.00 per dozen, 6 for \$3.00.

WHITE PINE.—Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Twelve to eighteen inches, \$3.00 per dozen.

SCOTCH PINE.—Twelve to eighteen inches, \$3.00 per dozen.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—Twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.50 per dozen.

Ten to twelve inches, \$2.00 per dozen.

All carefully packed to arrive in good order.

Special Cheap List of Fruit Trees at Remarkably Low Prices

The special prices listed below are for trees not smooth enough or too light to go into either our Extra Select or Select grades.

Everything listed is well rooted. It is as good as any of the stock listed in other cheap catalogues at corresponding prices.

We say frankly this is not the class of stock we use in our own planting nor do we recommend it to you. It is good enough of its kind but our honest opinion is that stock from our Extra Select list will prove by far the cheaper and more satisfactory in the long run.

APPLES.—Janet, Missouri Pippin, Maiden Blush, Winesap, Ben Davis and others. 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100. Four to five feet, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.—Whitney, Florence and others. Three to four feet, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CHERRY TREES.—Two year three feet, well rooted, \$3.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

How to Plant

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

Since we are all very busy it is well to do as much team work as possible in preparing the ground for planting. After having thoroughly plowed the ground and done all that can be done in plowing, pulverizing, and harrowing, hand labor can be saved by cross marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain. Then plant the trees at the intersection of the cross marking.

Plant all fruit trees from 4 to 6 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row. Plant without the use of water until the earth has been filled in three inches over the roots and thoroughly tramped. Leave a basin surrounding the tree. If the soil is not sufficiently moist add two pails of water to each tree. After this water has soaked away then finish filling the hole, leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil.

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all. If you can give frequent culture you will have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you cannot or likely will not do this then mulch with stable litter or any material that will prevent the loss of moisture.

TREATMENT OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED.

The bundles should be opened immediately and the roots dipped in water. It is helpful to bury trees root, body and branch in moist earth. In this way trees recover some of the sap lost in digging and transportation. At the very least, the roots and the trunks of the trees should be buried in moist earth for a couple of days, shading the tops with wet straw. When planting take up only a few at a time.

TRIMMING.

See cut of trees untrimmed and trimmed.

I wish we knew how to emphasize this point so it would ring in the ears of every intending planter. **TREES MUST BE TRIMMED WHEN PLANTED.**

It is of the utmost importance that each kind of tree is trimmed in accordance with its needs. With apple trees shortened back $\frac{3}{4}$ of the growth of the side branches, leave a dominant center so that the next set of branches will be at least a foot above the present set of branches.

Cherry trees should be shortened as to the side branches to 3 to 5 strong buds. Peach trees should have the branches shortened to one bud at the base of the branch and the trunk of the peach tree, no matter if 5 or 6 feet in height, should be shortened to 30 inches.

PACKING

The prices annexed include packing and delivering to express or freight office free of charge. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, save large lots packed in bulk. We guarantee all stock to be packed to please customers in good order.

CORRESPOND EARLY

before the big rush of delivery, remember that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of the spring. We invite anyone who may receive this catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in.

We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

Address all correspondence to E. F. STEPHENS, Prop. Crete Nurseries, Crete, Nebraska.